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C. multiformis so far as is ascertainable seems to be an exclusively American form, unless two Scottish plants described by Stirton and alluded to by Wainio Mon. II, p. 454 may be related. The second of these *C. arborea* Stirt. Not. Brit. Clad. (1885) p. 4 according to the description, is not unlike certain states of *C. multiformis*, but Stirton remarks that the cups were all perforated. This seems to imply a relationship to *C. crispata*, and it is under this caption that Wainio records it. A specimen contained in the Tuckerman collection communicated by Sprengel, marked "ex. herb. Delise" clearly with the present, is labelled *Cenomyce Novae Angliae Delise*, but on testimony of both Nylander and Wainio that name was also applied by Delise to *C. crispata infundibulifera* hence is untenable for the form here discussed.

C. multiformis is found according to data accompanying specimens communicated to the writer on dead wood, humus, thin earth over rocks and among mosses. In Knox Co., Maine, it is found in grassy tufts in old pastures and sparingly with densely growing *C. gracilis elongata*. It has been examined from Lake Nipigon, Ont., Montmorency River, Que., The Gaspé Peninsular, Fraser Falls, Que., and the Klondike region, collected by Prof. J. Macoun. Chilson Lake, N. Y., Mrs. C. W. Harris; Lake Winnepeaukee, N. H., Mrs. L. A. Carter; Sudbury, Mass., Miss C. M. Carr; Swan River Valley, Mont., Mr. T. A. Bonser; Pea Cove, Me., Mr. F. D. Merrill; Waltham, Mass., Mr. W. Gerritson; Guilford, N. H., Mrs. N. Smith, and Flag Island, Minn., Dr. B. Fink. The plant has been personally collected in various localities in Knox County, Maine, and in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

Rockland, Maine.

ALECTORIA TORTUOSA SP. NOV.

Thallus pendulous, elongated (30-40 cent.), lax, complicate, greenish-yellow, greenish-olivaceous or greenish-fuscescent; the comparatively thickened major branches unevenly terete, terete-compressed or sometimes angulate the minor ones modified similarly and filiform; rather remotely divided, the branching patent, axils compressed, webbed, and commonly somewhat lacunose, both major and minor branches more or less spirally elevated-white-striate; cortex smooth and sub-opaque. Apothecia not seen.

Anatomically the plant agrees in all its details with that of other *Alectoria* species. The characteristic cottony axis and filamentous cortical layer are identical with the similar elements of *Alectoria sarmentosa* Ach., which is indeed its nearest congener. The color of the thallus may be likened to that of the darker greenish states of *Evernia vulpina*, and in common with that species it communicates a little of its color to white blotters when wetted. The reaction is similar to that of *Alectoria Fremontii* Tuck., *A jubata proluxa* Ach. and *A jubata stricta* Ach. being KHO+fuscescent. Comparable with *A. virens* Tayl. in coloration, it differs in all other particulars. The peculiar twisted appearance of the cortical layer is found on splitting one of the branches to be structural, the torsion affecting all the layers. The extent of the twist is observed to equal six complete turns to the inch in one

instance, but some of the branches exhibit none whatever. The white striation is due to a rupturing or near-rupture of the cortex.

Collected by Mr. A. J. Hill in the vicinity of New Westminster, B. C., in July, 1904, and recognition of the plant as a new species was communicated to the discoverer the same year.

G. K. MERRILL.
Rockland, Maine.

A FEW LICHENS AND BRYOPHYTES FROM MOUNT HOOD.

T. C. FRYE.

Between August 25 and 29, 1907, the writer had occasion to make a trip to the Mt. Hood region in Oregon, remaining for a few days in the vicinity of Mt. Hood post office at an altitude of about 2000 feet. From there the mountain was ascended to a height of 9000-10000 feet, following the trail to Cloud Cap Inn, and from there the ridge on the east side of Eleanor Glacier. A few mosses, liverworts and lichens were picked up on the trip, a list of which is here given.

LICHENS.

BIATORA RUBELLA (Ehrh.) Rabenh. Mt. Hood P. O.; on bark of living *Alnus Oregona*.

LECANORA PALLESCENS (L.) Schaer. Mt. Hood P. O.; on trees.

LECANORA PALLESCENS TUMIDULA (Pers.) Schaer. Mt. Hood P. O.; on bark of living *Alnus Oregona*, along rivulet.

PARMELIA SAXATILIS f. LAEVIS Nyl. Mt. Hood P. O.; on bark of living *Alnus Oregona*, along rivulet.

PARMELIA PHYSODES (L.) Ach. Mt. Hood P. O.; on trees along streamlet. This is a very common lichen of the Northwest Coast region.

PELTIGERA CANINA (L.) Hoffm. Mt. Hood P. O.; on dry ground in open woods. A common West Coast form.

PELTIGERA CANINA MEMBRANACEA Ach. Mt. Hood P. O.; on dry soil.

PELTIGERA APHTHOSA (L.) Ach. Mt. Hood P. O.; on rather damp soil along stream. A common form along damp, shady banks in the Northwest.

PELTIGERA VENOSA (L.) Hoffm. Mt. Hood P. O.; on soil in woods. A common form on clay banks.

CLADONIA SUBSQUAMOSA f. GRANULOSA Wain. Mt. Hood P. O.; on dry soil.

EVERNIA VULPINA (L.) Ach. Mt. Hood; on trees; at 2000 feet only in damp hollows, at 8000 feet almost everywhere. This is a common form in high altitudes but usually sterile; here at high altitudes it fruited. Its yellow color makes it one of the most conspicuous lichens of the region.

CETRARIA GLAUCA (L.) Ach. Mt. Hood P. O.; on trees along streamlet. A common West Coast form.

CETRARIA LACUNOSA STENOPHYLLA Tuck. Mt. Hood P. O.; on trees. Often found in higher altitudes along West Coast.

ALECTORIA SARMENTOSA Nyl. Mt. Hood; on trees; altitude 3000-4000 feet. Not a common lichen in low altitudes on the Coast.

ALECTORIA JUBATA PROLIXA Ach. Mt. Hood; on trees; alt. 3000-4000 feet. This is found abundant in the Cascades, but not abundant in lower Coast regions.